WASHINGTON CITY.

Special Nulley in Bulleysberg

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1868

Business Notice.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. William Stotts, surveyor of the customs at Keekuk

THE BACK-BONE OF ABOLITIONISM BROKEN.

It is not our purpose to notice the death of abolitionism in this country. We have no belief in the possibility of that most desirable event in the history of American politics. We do not believe in the doctrine of total depravity, nor discard all hope of rational reform in public sentiment; but there are, nevertheless, in all communities, the seeds of evil, and the most that good men have a right to expect is that they shall be exposed, and do as little damage as possible. It is extremely discouraging to be compelled to admit at any time that any species of error has gained the ascendency over the community; but, on the other hand, it is in the last degree gratifying, after such periods of moral pestilence, to be able to feel that the curse has been removed.

We have had in the United States for nearly five years past the most fearful mental malady and affliction which has ever fallen upon a nation. A few political traders, taking advantage of the fact that we have two classes of labor in two distinct sections of the Union, have employed every exertion which malice, misrepresentation, and fraud could devise to array these classes in hostility against each other. The salient point of attack has been the public territories, which are the joint property of all the States. The first step in the work of dividing the country was to raise up a pervading anti-slavery sentiment or prejudice. There was great difficulty in effecting this end, because our federal system was such that the institution of slavery must ever remain subject to the control exclusively of the people of the States. It was wholly impossible, in other words, for the free States to make open war upon the slave States. But the territories of the Union offered a plausible excuse for organizing a party on the subject of slavery. Hence, we find, in looking back upon the last four or five years, that the northern people have been led to believe that it was a settled design on the part of the "slave power" to preoccupy the public territories to the exclusion of the people of the free States. On this simple assumption, which never had the least foundation. we have gone through a long, damaging, and disgraceful controversy between the people of the two

Now, we submit, in all candor, to the country whether, as a practical question between slavery and anti-slavery, there was the least possible virtue in the issue? Could either party prevail over the other upon it? Were the people of the North or the people of the South empowered in any contingency to decide the question? Could the former prevent slavery in Kansas or the latter establish it? These are vital questions, for if the issue is merely controversialif disinterested third parties have been forced upon the record to the exclusion of the real one-then it is manifest that any verdict which may be obtained against either can never be enforced. Is it not now perfectly obvious that the people of the place will establish their own institutions? If so, what sense is there in bringing on a quarrel between outside parties? This is the very point of contest. If the local community possess the legal right to settle their local instituions, what propriety is there in intermeddling with them? What good can come of it? All territorial difficulties of the kind must, of necessity, be of temporary duration, and every result therefrom only

As the republican party was organized upon this radical error, and the folly of its labors are now made manifest even in the case of Kansas, our confidence in the public judgment is such as to lead us to the conclusion that the back-bone of that ephemeral and deceptive intrigue is broken.

We think so, because, whatever may be the errors of men led on by imaginary grievances and excited by the turbulence of momentary passion, finding themselves deceived and misled by false issues and representations, they will no longer consent to be the tools of demagogues and the supple instruments

of traitors to their country. How majestic and beautiful are those institutions of the democratic party which have withstood the assaults of all factions in the great struggle of the last few years, and which are now leading the country, by the force of justice and truth, to a peaceful solution of those political problems, which even a few months ago were regarded as portending untold evils to the country! They have driven the opposition from every position they have taken since the organization of the government, and their greatest triumph is the last, which has prostrated the whole republican organization and rendered them powerless for evil in the future. This is no vain parade of strength on our part, nor has it been the work of democratic organizations -the mere manipulation of party machinery. Relying upon the great principle of popular sovereignty—that the people of the new States shall decide for themselves, and in their own way, when they shall apply for admission into our family-Union, what institutions they will have-we have steadily resisted the exercise by Congress over them of the least dictatorial power. We have said to the people of the Territories: "When you shall have about one hundred thousand inhabitants, make your own constitution and present it to Congress, and we will receive you into the Union," We have said to the States and to Congress: "Hands off; let this young sister grow up to Kansas itself, upon which they staked everything, national administration.

has branded their scheme as mischievous in design, impracticable, and absurd-it has broken the backbone of their party.

PARDON THE NURSE OF SECOND OFFENCE. Pardon is said to be the nurse of second guilt. Mr. Douglas violated last winter not only all the laws of his party, but all the comities and courtesies of political life. He not only abandoned his former friends without a word of remonstrance or counsel. but he assailed them in the spirit of the bitterest invective. He not only deserted the democratic camp, but in a short day he was found issuing bulletins from the enemy's headquarters. At length it came to pass that there arose a difference of opinion between Mr. Douglas's new allies and himself. They disagreed about the value of his services and the rewards he should receive for his apos tacy. He modestly claimed the first rank and the highest honors of the republican household. They were quite determined to submit to no such degrading terms. They loved his treason, but would not thus endow the traitor. Meanwhile the democracy looked on with serene indifference. It was no new thing with them to mourn over a deserter. Every great coutest since the days of Jefferson had evoked more or less of that kind of material. It had become a feature in American polities, and it is a suggestive fact that desertion is sure to be confined to those whose restless ambition leads them to imagine they have a species of mortgage or equitable lien on the popular mind of the country; at least this is so in the democratic party. But, notwithstanding the defection of Mr. Douglas, we worried through the contest of the last session and achieved a great victory. Then the party, true to its generous instincts, actually invited Mr. Dougas to come back, promising to forgive his shortcomings and to charge it all to diseased political

"Pardon is still the nurse of second woe !" Mr. Douglas mistock the magnanimity of his old friends for approval of his late defection, and straightway set himself up as the sovereign dictator of the lemocratic party.

weakness. There were those who said we were too

liberal. No matter, the prevailing sentiment was on

the side of mercy, and Mr. Douglas was forgiven.

How well have subsequent events proven that

It may well be doubted if that charity which would forgive a political offence without both repentance and penance is not wholly misplaced Liberality and magnanimity are high virtues, but all experience has shown that when exercised upon unworthy persons they produce the very evils they were intended to remove. We hold to the strictest enforcement of political justice, and that any relaxation of its rules of accountability and punishment is nothing less than a license to commit : second offence.

It is a great relief to people of bad memory to be sminded of the events of the past. In the case of Mr. Douglas the labor will not be heavy-so we propose to point him to affairs in Kansas twelve months ago, where he found the "grievances" which drove him to condemn the democracy. Within one short year, then, Mr. Douglas has approved every proceeding of our friends in that Territory. He distinctly endorsed the validity of the election of the 19th of June, and of course the Sentember convention, which framed the Lecompton constitution His organ denounced a submission of that constitu tion to the Topekaites or republicans, and "to the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands," as equally preposterous and absurd.

Subsequently, after Mr. Douglas had determined o abandon the democratic party, he adopted the leading tenet of the republican creed, that Congress had the right to dictate to the people of Kansas that they should submit any constitution they might adopt for popular ratification or rejection. This was the first concession he was prepared to make to the republicans by way of bolstering up their opposition to the Dred Scott decision. Having thu driven a wedge into that decision, we were quite prepared for his next step at Freeport, where he openly maintained that the people of the Territory at any time, with one thou sand or five thousand inhabitants, could create or abolish slavery. In other words, Mr. Douglas was prepared, in opposition to the consistent, national ground always occupied by the the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United present able Secretary of the Navy. The Connecticut States, and of the settled principles of the democratic party, to maintain that any handful of people, organized under temporary territorial laws, United State Senate had he and his friends yielded should thereby become a sovereign, independent in a very slight degree to the wishes of a few abolition State out of the Union. The process by which he reaches his conclusions is sufficiently novel. He admits that the constitution contains no such grant of power to the people of the Territory, but affirms that, inasmuch as Congress conferred all legislative authority upon them, therefore they may establish or prohibit slavery. He declares at the same time that ernor before he was, had the democratic party in the the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, because Congress itself, by that act, undertook to do directly what they had legal power only to do indirectly. It is plain that, by Mr. Douglas's logic, we have at least found a new means of amending the federal compact. When it is discovered that authority is wanting for direct congressional action, the national legislature has only to empower an agent to do what is forbidden by the organic law,

and the remedy is complete. . We trust there is a good, wholesome lesson to be drawn from the conduct of Mr. Douglas. There is but one democratic party in the country. Its power to be useful depends upon the absolute unity of its principles and the rigid integrity of its organization. When it shall step aside, from motives of policy, to draw to its embrace discordant elements, it will have introduced into its councils nothing but disease, demoralization, and death. We thus find Mr. Douglas not only maintaining all the errors of his position. but making violent efforts to interpolate them into the democratic creed. Who, under such circumstances, is ready to forgive him? We doubt, indeed, the whole policy of political pardons.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. Getz, the editor hood, when she shall be joined in the bonds of the Reading (Pa.) Gazette and Democrat, who at one of love and affection to that great family which is time opposed the nomination of Hon. J. Glancy Jones prepared to share with her all the blessings of the for re-election to Congress, now cordially sustains ion household." The republicans have sought the nomination, and will support his election with to concentrate power in Congress, and to exercise all his power. The paragraph we transfer to our over all the Territories not only a supervisory but columns from his paper assures us that Mr. Getz a direct dictatorial authority. It is certainly fair, on recognises to the full extent his obligation, as a memthe basis of what has transpired, to say that the de- ber of the democratic party, to sustain its men as cision of the nation is against them. The career of well as its measures, and to uphold the hands of the

REPUBLICANS MODIFYING THEIR CREED. The New York correspondent of the National In-

elligencer, in a letter dated the ath instant, says; "The republicans are busy in the several counties ap-inting delegates to the State convention to be held at racuse on the 8th instant. In most instances they have ified their creed so as to embrace moderate men of all parties

The writer gives specimens of the tone and spirit prevalent among that party, from which we select he following resolution, adopted at a convention recently held in Oswego, New York. After a general denunciation of the democratic party and the national administration they say :

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all the opposition par ties to agree upon such a basis of union as shall enable them most effectually to co-operate against the destruc-tive tendencies, practices, and principles of the demo-

We here have a distinct avowal that the republian party modifies its creed from day to day with the hope of adding sufficiently to their numbers to overthrow the democratic party. The leaders are ready to believe, or say they believe, anything which will bring them followers. This proves that they have no honest principles to stand upon, and that they will profess anything which they think will keep their sinking party from going to the bot-

tom. They know that their numbers have so far diminished as to leave their cause in a hopeless condition. Hence, "in most instances they modify their creed." They expect by this modification to retain in their ranks the thousands who now recognise the fatal tendency of their former creed, and are leaving them. They hope to draw away disappointed democrats by professing something new that will be a plank for there to stand upon. But above all, they believe that the Americans care as little for principle as they do, and, therefore, that a little modification of their ereed will afford them ground to stand upon, and bat a desire to be in the majority will induce them to range themselves under their sable banner. Their labors to-day at Syracuse will show how well they have calculated, so far as the wire-workers are con erned. But, however the latter may determine there, the election in November will show that the time has gone by when the leaders can sell the votes of the rank and file at their pleasure. Honest, independent, and intelligent men will not consent to be thus transferred for the benefit of a few who expect to profit by the sale.

THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN OPINION OF HIM. The St. Louis Democrat, a journal which, notwithtanding its name, is one of the leading black-repub lican organs of the West, in noticing the debate at Freeport, speaks as follows of the two stump orators:

"We publish this morning the debate at Freeport, and commend it as instructive reading. There is one feature and one tendency in the speeches on each side which we think must attract observation. Lincoln and Douglas are far nearer to each other than the platforms of their are far hearer to each other than the platforms of their respective parties. Dougha cannot be said to represent the national democracy, though he claims to be its can-didate. Lincoln is the unquestioned exponent of the re-publican party, and it will be seen from his speech that the ultraisms imputed to that party are unfounded. In reference to the slavery question, there seems to be no difference between the doctrines of the republican party, as expounded by Lincoln, and the doctrines of the la whig party. On the other hand, it will be seen the Douglas strikes a severe blow at the Dred Scott decision by denying the practicability of its application to the Territories, or, rather, by pointing out a method by which it can be evaded by the territorial legislatures. He indirectly shows the Freeport free-soilers how slavery can be prevented from entering a Territory, and we venture to say the hint will not be lost."

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

To the Editors of the Union :

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning, under nead of "What says the South?" you have correctly detailed the disastrous consequences of democrats uniting with moderate men in electing "at least a better democrat than an abolitionist' in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York. You then add: "It is through this fatal policy that every congressional district in New England has been lost to the democratic party."

I was surprised greatly at reading this from your pen when you must be aware that at the present time two the four districts of Connecticut are represented by two as staunch and reliable democrats as are Representatives. The policy you so justly condemn has never been adopted by the democrats of Connecticut; hence it is that the democracy of that State is as sound and reliable as that of any other State in the Union. And allow me to add that this characteristic of the party in Connecticut may, in a great measure, be attributed to democracy has always stood out against any union with any and all forms of abolitionism.

In 1850 Mr. Toucey might have been elected to the democrats. So in 1351. The true, national ground was, however, firmly maintained, and the State for the last-mentioned year was unrepresented; when, in 1852, an overwhelming majority of the national democracy sent Mr. Toucey to the Senate.

The same was the case with Gov. Seymour, late minister to St. Petersburg. He could have been elected gov-State consented to unite with some secoding abolitionists. Such a union was repelled as utterly irreconcilable with principle. Governor Seymour was eventually elected on rue national grounds.

The democratic party in Connecticut has ever remained untainted with abolitionism in all its forms. It is owing to this fact that she is now the only New England State which is represented in part by democrats in the national legislature, and there is good reason to believe that, from this fidelity to principle, the State at its next election will have a full democratic representa-

tion in Congress SEPTEMBER 7, 1858. A CONNECTICUT MAN.

THE MAIL FROM NEW YORK.

Referring to the suggestion in the Union of yesterday morning, that "the regular through-mail from New York for the South might leave that city two hours earlier than it now does" that is, by the Camden and Amboy line at 6, a. m., "and arrive at Washington at 5 instead of 7, p. m."—the editors are informed that this 6, a. m., train connects at l'hiladelphia with no train for Baltimore at an earlier hour than the regular express and mail viz: at I, p. m.; and consequently, though the mail might arrive at Philadelphia one hour in advance of the present time, that hour would be lost there, the arrival at Washington being still 7, p. m.

The train arriving at 5, p. m., leaves Philadelphia at 8, a. m., and is an accommodation train for local purposes and way-travel.

If the 6, a. m., train from New York should be select ed as the great mail train instead of that at 8, a. m., letters from New York would necessarily be two hours older; and the mails from Albany and the North, and from Boston and the East, be left behind.

During a severe thunder-storm on the afternoon of the th inst at Boston a sail-beat from Quincy, containing George W. Spear, his wife and niece was capsized. Mrs. Spear was saved, but the other two drowned. Their bodies have been recovered. A boat from Hingham, containing two sons of Major Joshua Hersey, was also capsized at Crown point. One was drowned, and the other saved by swimming ashore.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, Later from Mexico.

New OREARS, Sept. 6.—The steamship has arrived at this port from Brownsville, w Moxico to the 1st inst. The "Liberals" of Frownsville, with dates "Liberals" captured sice on the 25th of August. Gen. Miramon was hotly orsaed. Gen. Vidantri was concentrating ten thousand non at San Louis, for a march on the Capitol. Funds were lenty. There was a fearful gale and inundation at Bra-THE VETTING

New York Quarantine.--Declaration of Mar-

New York, Sept. 7.—Governor King has issued a proclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of insurrection; and to protect the lives of the sick and the property of the State a military force of sufficient strength will be stationed at quarantine until the people return to their duties and children. their duties and obligations

Agricultural Fair.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 7 .- The third annual fair of the Agricultural Mechanical Association commenced yesterday.
It was attended by about twenty-five thousand persons.
The display of horses and cattle was unsurpassed by any previous exhibition.

Resomination of Gov. Banks. Woacrstan, Mass., Sept. 7.—The republican convention has renominated Mr. Banks for governor, by acclamation. Colonel Schouler, of Boston—editor of the Bee and Atlas—is the chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Resignation of Gov. Richardson. Sr. Louis, Sept. 7.—It is said that Colonel Richardson has resigned the governorship of Nebraska, with an in-tention of canvassing Illinois in favor of Judge Douglas.

Illinois Politics. Sr. Louis, Sept. 6.—The Belleville (III.) Democrat authorized to say that Judge Breese is not, and will not be, a candidate for the U. S. Senate in opposition to Sena-

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. New Orleans, Sept. 6.—There were eighty-nine deaths here from yellow fever on Saturday.

New York, Sept. 7.—Cotton is very stiff—sales of 1, 500 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 13,000 barrels; Ohio, \$5 50 a \$5 75; southern, \$4 75 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull \$5 50 a \$5 75; southern, \$4 75 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull—sales of 35,000 bushels; red, \$1 17 a \$1 28; white, \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn hus declined—sales of 51,000 bushels; mixed, 67c. a 75c.; white, 81c. a 85c. Beef is steady at \$14 a \$14 50. Fork is heavy—mess, \$17 40 a \$17 50. Whiskey closed firm. Coffee firm—sales of 8,000 bags at 104c. a 114c. Sugar is heavy—7c. a 84c. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm—sales 3,000—48. Rosin is firm. Rice is quiet.

BALTMONE, Sept. 7.—Flour is firm—Howard street and Ohio, \$5 a \$5 62. Wheat is active and advancing; red, at \$1 25; white, \$1 35 a \$1 55. Corn is firm; white, \$0c. a 83c.; yellow, 93c. a 95c. Whiskey is firm and steady. Provisions are quiet.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Monday night,) September 6th, 1858.

September 6th, IS38.

Six more persons have been arrested and brought up from Staten Island to-day charged with complicity in the burning of the Quarantine buildings. Their names are Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, Mr. Charles Stebbins, Justice Garrett, and Messrs. John Carroll, M. P. O'Brien and Patrick O'Hare. They were all admitted to ball in \$2,000, with the exception of Garrett, who, from inability to procure ball, or from having waived examination, was committed to the Tombs to await his trial. The following are the names of all those who have been arfollowing are the names of all those who have bee rested up to a late hour this evening: Ray Tomp Charles S. De Forrest, William Muller, Matthew Car Thomas Garrett, Jacob Vanderbilt, Charles Stebbins, John Carroll, M. P. O'Brien, Patrick O'Hare, John C. Thomp

on.

The utmost excitement still prevails, and the most ab The ulmost excitement still prevals, and the most ansured and exaggerated fears are entertained, and rumons circulated as to the probable spread of yellow fever, and the designs of the infuriate, lawless, Staten Islanders. One of the stories circulated to-day, and made the groundwork of a charge in the Evening Fost that the futeral authorities are accomplices of the incendiaries, is, that Captain Rich, of the United States marines, stationed at the quarter. Rich, of the United States marines, stationed at the quarantine enclosure, and Mr. Locke, the revenue boardingofficer at quarantine, introduced Mr. Ray Tompkins into
the quarantine grounds in defiance of Mr. Thompson,
the health officer, and in violation of the quarantine
laws, and entertained him at dinner, notwithstanding his
alleged guilty participation in the outrage.

So far as I could learn this evening, all is perfectly
quiet in and near Tompkinsville, and no further outrage

quiet in and near Tompkinsville, and no further outrage has been committed since Sunday. Fears are entertained, however, that an attempt will be made to-night to fire a small line of buildings near the quarantine entrance called "Rag-pickers" Row;" but there is no chance of the attempt succeeding if the police force stationed there (60 men) do their duty. The utmost indignation is expressed by every honest man at the supineness of the State authorities and police commissioners. Gov. King was in the city, it is said, was apprised of the dermination to complete on Thursday night the work of termination to complete on Thursday destruction commenced on Wednesday took any steps to prevent the outrage or save the property of the State from ruin, and protect the lives of the unfortunatepatients in the hospital. It is rumored to night that Governor King has at length determined to act, and

that he will issue a proclamation to morrow.

The unfortunate sick (about fifty in number) are now under tents, and as comfortable as it is possible for them to be under the circumstances. Men are employed constructing hemiock sheds for their accommodation. One of the officers sent to quarantine has taken the yellow fever, and is now very dangerously ill. From the proximity of the hospital tents to those of the police it is apprehended that many of the latter will take the discuss, but the doctors insist that the alarm is ill founded. On Staten Island the incendiaries are universally landed as heroes, entitled to the utmost praise and popular commendation. This is certainly comprehensible. It that he will issue a proclamation to-morrow.

commendation. This is certainly comprehensible. I is not unnatural that men who live on the island particularly those who live in the vicinity of Tomp-kinsville, should feel excited at being compelled to live in the immediate neighborhood of a lazar-house filled with the most fearful pestilence, and should use every exertion to abate so terrible a nuisance. They every exertion to abate so terrible a nuisance. They have just right to complain that proper efforts were not made to relieve them, and, though I am far from wishing to justify the laveless, inhuman outrages of Wednesday and Thursday nights, I cannot, and no fair man can, as-sert that they are wholly without excuse, insufficient

though it be though it be.

The general superintendent of the metropolitan police,
Mr. Tallmadge, was this day suspended by the commissioners for having, as is alleged, disobeyed an order given him by Commissioner Nye to send a police force to the quarantine on Thursday night.

The statement of the New York city banks of their

average condition for the week ending Saturday, September 4th, shows, as compared with that of the previous week ending August 28th, a decrease of \$198,584 in loans, an increase of \$231,658 in specie, an increase of \$281,403 in circulation, a decrease of \$580,367 in nom-inal deposites, and an increase of \$214,460 in undrawn

deposites.

Although a large portion of \$125,885,840 of loan Although a large portion of \$125,885,840 of loans consists of advances on treasury notes and government securities realizable at a minute's notice, the banks, nevertheless, deem it prudent to "keep snug," and contract gradually rather than expand. Hence the week's decrease in the loan and discount column. The increase in specie is less than was expected, considering that the last California remittance entered into the entire average and that the exports of specie for the week only amounted to \$562,087 76. The decrease in the deposites shows an increased activity in business circles, and the prospect of a steady improvement is reasonably secure. Money is certainly a shade dearer. Demand borrowers and holders of very prime short paper may supply their wants at low rates; but for ordinary business paper 4½ a 7 per cent, are the ruling prices.

low rates; but for ordinary business paper 44 a r percent, are the ruling prices.

The market for foreign exchange opened very firmly at 109 a 110 for banker's sterling drafts, and 109 a 109 for prime commercial names. Exchange on Paris is quoted at 5.13 a 5.11; and on Hamburg, 36 a 36 a 7 The supply of bills offering was very small, and the demand not very active. Should rates continue at their present height, we may confidently expect large shipments of

specie.

The stock market to-day was firm, with an active business at an advance in prices. Close on three thousand shares of New York Central were sold at the first board, opening and closing at 80. Reading was active at 49½; Eric was ½ higher; Pacific Mail sold for cash at at 49½; Eric was ½ higher; Pacific Mail sold for cash at 92; Michigan Southern was netive at 24½; Chicago and Rock Island sold at 72½; and Galena and Chicago at 28½ Missouri 6's sold to the extent of \$181,000 at prices rang-ing from 84½ to 85, and other State stocks slightly ad-

The following is my weekly table showing the prices at the first board on each day of the week to-day. vanced. Railroad bonds and bank stocks were quiet

U. States 5'r., 1874. 10334 84 9134 9134 8434 8434 92 92 97 97 7's. 91% 6's, 1890 . 91% 's 84% 's 92 97 Eric Con., 1571 Historic Coutral 7's Had: River, 3d mor 24%

63% 84% 94% Crosse
Jeago & Rock Island 74%
Jeago & Rock Island 77%
Jede Control 77%
Jede Mail Sun Sinp 88%
July Sun 46
July Sun 59%
Ju 74 14 77 14 88 36 45 16 17 7334 72 90 92 44% 46% 58 10% 10% 75 85% 44% 68 16% Mich S. Gunr Michigan Central Mil. and Miss Pennsylvania Coal... Harlem R.R. 10% 1016 28% 28%

At the second board the market was firm. 'The closing rates were: N. Y. Central. 80; Erie, 18 6-8; Pacific mail rates were: N. Y. Central. 80; Erie, 18 6.8; Pacific mail, 91‡; Reading, 49‡; Galena, 83‡; Michigan Southern common stock, 25‡; do preferred, 46‡; Panama, 114‡; Rock Island, 72‡; and La Crosse and Milwaukoe at 3‡. The flour market was very dull this morning, and the low grades declined slightly in price. Wheat was in good demand at full prices. Corn was freely offered at a decline. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef was steady. Cotton was firm at the following quotations:

New	York Classif	leation.	Paragraph At State
Ordinary Upland. 10% Middling 12% Middling fair 13% fair.	Florida. 10% 12% 13%	Mobile. 10 ¼ 13 13 ¼	N. O. and Texas 10 % 13 1337

Sagars were firm. The custom-house tables of the trade of the port are as follows for the past week and the corresponding week in 1856 and 1857 :

The cash transactions for the day at the sub-treasury were as follows:

Total receipts The receipts for duties to-day at the custom-house were

ADSUM.

SOMETHING OF A DEFERENCE "In what school of morality did he learn that there was a diffus nee between the baseness of publishing private letters and the base ess of repeating private conversations?"—Union of this marning.

Without referring at all to the context of the abov interrogatory, let me say that there is a marked difference between the baseness of publishing private letters and that of repeating (or assuming to repeat) private conver-sations. In the publication of private letters the writer of them appears in his own words, and in that way has some defence against the betrayer of confidence. In retailing private conversations the retailer, at the best cm to his purposes, and there is no limit to suits th which he may not falsify them or invent them. That is a difference, and especially if one of the supposed inter

C STREET, Sept. 7, 1858.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders have been issued from the War Department Orders have been assed from the war bepartment, selecting the 6th regiment of infantry, now in service in the department of Utah, for service in Oregon and Washington Territories. The regiment will be provisioned with three months' supplies. The equipments will be completed at Fort Bridger. The commanding officer of the regiment is directed to see that no wagon is load beautication. ed heavier than 2,000 pounds; rapid movements being essential in the Indian country. As soon as the necessary supplies and transportation are furnished, the regiment will march from Camp Floyd,

situated 30 miles from Salt Lake city, via Soda Springs, Humboldt river, &c., to Benicia, California. The com-manding officer is required to report to Gen. Clarke, of the department of the Pacific, the probable time of his arrival at Benicia, that water tran

The new steam sloop-of-war at the Portsm yard is already beginning to make some show in the large ship house. The keel is laid, and twenty-eight of her sixty-live square frames are up. Constructor Han-scom thinks that he will be able to launch her by the scom thinks that he will be able to launch her by the 1st of December next, or by the time Congress meets. Her keel is something more than 200 feet in length; her deck is 225 feet. The Portamouth is undergoing a thorough repair. It will take some two months and a half before she will go in the water. A large gang of meet are put on her. The Jamestown is at the yard, has been overhauled, and is being put in complete order. She will be ready for see in a fortnight. The number of men on the roll is 804.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Brockenborough writes to the Richmond Enqui-rer that he will not decline a nomination for governor of Virginia if it be conferred upon him.

Arrangements are making in New York for a compli-mentary dinner to Mrs. Le Vert and Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, now in that city. Two bundred tickets are to be issued, one hundred for ladies and the remainder adnitting gentlemen. The price of entrance will be ten dollars, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Wash-ington Monument Fund.

Mr. James Bogert, who died in Brooklyn a few weeks

air. James Pogert, who died in Brooklyn a few weeks accept the age of ninety, has left by will \$1,000 to the American Bible Society, and \$1,000 to the American Tract Society. The rest of his property, which is valued at about \$500,000, goes to his relatives. He was called a relice.

The Quincy (III.) Herald says that Judge Cather, of that city, is an applicant for appointment as governor of braska, to succeed Gov. Richardson.

Hon. John W. Ellis, governor elect of North Carolina and his lady, arrived in the city yesterday from the Virginia Springs, and are stopping at Brown's Hotel.

HOW THE CHINESE MAKE MANURES. It has often been the wonder of farmers in this part of

the world how the Chinese, with but few domestic ani-mals, have been able to keep their lands in a high state We do not now wonder so much when we know what pains they take in the saving and manufacture of ma-

Having very few horses or cattle, and therefore little barn-yard manure, they save all the human excrements. And not only the solid parts, but the liquid, which, be-And not only the soin parts, but the indust, which, being diluted with water, they apply to the roots of growing plants. The country people visit the cities and large
towns regularly, and carry off the contents of privies and
urinals at a stipulated price, which they make into pondrette. The publicity of "necessaries," and the unblushing display of chamber vessels everywhere, at first shock occidental sensibilities; but custom and the use of the fertilizing materials thus saved soon reconcile one to

the singular usage.

Oil cake is another of their manures, made from a bean. This bean is crushed, then steamed, and an oil pressed from it, and the cake which remains becomes a fertilizer. It is often used in a liquid form, having been broken up, and steeped, and then reduced by the addition of considrable water.

The Chinese use the sediment collected from the bot-

The Chinese use the sediment collected from the bottom of their canals for manure. They dig large pits, into which they throw successive layers of canal mud, weeds, straw, garbage, and all corruptible matters. When a pit has become full it is cleaned out, and filled again in the same way, so that in the course of the year a large quantity of compost is secured. Nor is this all. Ashes of all kinds are preserved, and used with the greatest economy. The bair from the barbers shops is saved, and sold at so much a pound. Boys go about the streets, with rake and basket, gathering up everything which can be converted into manure, certain of finding a ready sale converted into manure, certain of finding a ready sale

Georgia pears have sold in the New York market this

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

The Ohlo Statesman of the 4th says that the execution of Albert Myers for the murder of Bartlett Neville been postponed until the 17th December next.

been postponed until the 17th December next.

The citizens of Ontonagon held a convention on the 25th of August to adopt measures looking to the proposed formation of a new Territory out of the upper poninsula of Michigan, and the northern counties of Minnesota and Wiscousto. Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to prepare an address to the legislatures of Michigan, Wiscousin and Minnesota, urging their co-op-

SALE OF THE OLD SWEET SPRINGS.—The Old Sweet Springs, in Monroe county, we understand, were sold a few days ago for the sum of \$199,000. Oliver Beirne, of Monroe, was the purchaset.—Lynchbury Virginian.

The remains of the flag-ship Lawrence, of Perry's fleet, are being raised by Capt. Van Norman, with his wrecking machinery. A large portion of the hull has been taken up. The timber is in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that it has lain in the water for a long series of years. Some of the planks and heavy timber bear the marks of cannon balls and are considerable

br. Rogers, a married man, was shot in Portland, Ky., by Mr. Alfred Whitlow, a few days since, for attempting to seduce Miss Whitlow, quite a young lady, stater of the shooter. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Elliott, declined prosecuting Whitlow, saying that he and every other honorable man would have done the same thing under the circumstances. The case was dismissed on examin-

One way to run mosquitoes off the premises is to set fire One way to run mosquitoes off the premises is to set fire to a ball of damp powder in the chambers of the house, and close up every place of exit tight. The vexations insects will soon get sick of it and attempt to slope. In half an hour turn them out, air the room well, and then close the blinds and doors. When retiring the door should be kept closed as long as the light is burning after which it may be opened, and you may sleep coolly and melitarthed till morning.

A correspondent writes that at the Montgon White Sulphur Springs, on the 28th ult. hur Springs, on the 28th ult., seven sha the stock in these springs were sold by a gentleman who is about removing from the State. The bidders were from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, representing, it is said, in the aggregate, \$15,000,000 in property. The gentleman from the first-named State made the purchase.

The land office at Palmyra, Mo., has been discontinued. the quantity of land remaining unsold within it having fallen below one hundred thousand acres. AN UNGALLANT BESTOP, -At the meeting of the synod

AN Uscallant Busice.—At the meeting of the syned at Aberdeen on Thursday the bishop said: Before proceeding, I have to remark that I see persons here who have not my authority for being present. I positively refused to give my sanction to ladies being present, and until the ladies withdraw I shall not proceed with the business. [There were some half dozen ladies in the front seat of the south gallery] If the ladies have any delicacy they will not remain without permission from me, and I hope any gentlemen who may have influence with them will exert their influence to get them to accede to my request. [After a panse, and no stir among the ladies, the bishop continued.] If the ladies are determined, I am equally determined, and I will adjourn the synod to another place. [A pause of some minutes ensued, and yet no sign of the ladies retiring.] The bishop then said: The synod is adjourned till the ladies retirefor half an hour. The bishop then retired, but the ladies in the gallery sat still for several minutes. Ultimately, and after a good deal of consultative whispering, and having had the counsel of a reverend brother, who ascended the gallery, they retired.—Aberdeen Press.

The city of Raleigh, N. C., is to be lighted with gas.

The city of Raleigh, N. C., is to be lighted with gas The president of the Memphis Branch of the Bank of Tennessee last week attacked the editor of the Enquirer in that city because the Enquirer had made some pretty severe comments on the conduct of the bank. The edi-tor got the best of the fight, and, besides, the bank presi-

In accordance with orders transmitted to H. H. Hunnewell, esq., of Boston, by Louis Napoleon, purchases have recently been made for him of three leautiful horses. Two of these animals were procured in this vicinity, and one was obtained in Montpelier, Vermont. One of the animals is of a brown color; the span is of lighter color. They work from clears to tracks to the color. lighter color. They weigh from eleven to twelve han fred pounds each, and are in all respects creditable speci mens of the equine family.

The cultivation of tobacco has been commenced with flattering prospects of success in Fauquier, Culpeper, Spottsylvania, Caroline, and several other counties of Virginia, heretofore devoted chiefly to the cereals. Sev eral of the western counties have also made successfu

H. J. Solomon, the organist of St. John's church, Rich II. J. Solomon, the organist of St. John's church, Richmond, Va., died suddenly on Sunday last from disease of the heart. He had just finished playing the instrument, and the pastor had commenced the morning prayer, when his attention was attracted by hearing semething fall, and, looking to the gallery, found Mr. S. on the floor. Medical assistance was immediately secured, but it was of no avail, as the vital spark had fied.

A short time ago Cairo was nearly all under wate Now she is pretty much all under mortgage.

The French daily paper in New York publishes and gives credit to a letter from Captain de Riviere, avering that he belongs to the French army, and is a man of honor, which honor has not been tarnished in the Blouat

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Browns' Hotel.

J M Davidson, New Orleans John H Parrish, Greensboro', Ala Mrs Parrish, do Henry M Stoffard, New Orleans Chas T Follard, to May Alabama Miss B S Pollard, do Miss B S Pollard, do A A Hashiss, lady & child, Mis-sissippi II II Stevena, New York, Watter W. Manson, Virgir D.J. Magnire, Hallinx A. Anderson, South Caroli F.V. Walsh, do

A A Hashiss, Bay & chind, an-sissippi Hon John W Effis, North Carolina Mrs Elits, do Miss Daves, do David Longund, daughter & nice, Macon, V. Lawron Eastham, Rappahanock, Mass W.H.Henson, Wheeling, Va David Shriver, do N F D Browne, Maryland W W Deakerage, Rappaba Va.
John I. Johnson, Maryland
Mus M E Wright, do
D Brown & lavy, Florida
John F Winter, lady & child, Fe

David Shriver, do
Samuel Shriver, do
M S Robertson, Charles co, Md
Judge Biggs, do
C Diggs, do
J Harris, Virgina
R Honry Brown, Maryland
J P Staple, New York Stward White, do br John Vanger, St Louis, Mo i Crabb, Louisville, Ky John McKadgiu & Jady, Louisiana

Stoith R Y Graves & lady, Alabama F R Graves, Virginia Chas Johnston, U S N D Browne & lady, Fall River Mrs Calton, New York W T Henderson & wife, 8.50th Ca Kirkwood House.

B G Hedgman, Stafford et A J Washill, Alexandria W C Templeton, New Orl E M Camet, Maccachanett F Shelling, New York Wm P Simpson, R Lallauntt, Blinois John P Levy, Phthadolphia A Bartoft, U S N J V Morrick, Philadelphia, Pa R R Evans, Georgia

lord co., Va adria Va

National Hotel. Sylventor Mudd, Maryland H J B Whipple, New York C K Hutchington, Bultimore B G Hedgman, Stafford co, Va Mr Pavemen, Alexandris, Va Mr Marnholl, do

James F McLaugtille, Virgini W J Choton, Richmond, Va J Powell, do James Ress, do Mrs W Middleton, Maryland J Noures, do Wm Pinckard, New Orlean B D Means, Baltimore, Md

G A Long trat, Georgia W Lindman, Louisiana W Day, New York Mrs Hopkins, Anderson

, Va

Dr E S Sheely, James F McLa

United States Hotel.

C Bealey & bady, Maryland A J Wickliff, Alexandria, Va Mr Browne, Washington, D C A G Shielair, Warrenton, Va B H Bryan, Chesapeake City

R S Lartre, Pennsylv P Currey, Washingt W M Stabler, Alexand G Smith, Jr., & Indy, R Pille, 40 Wm H Mitchell, A Ruratte & tady John Thomas, do L Squiers, do

TIME KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. rected by a Board of Visitors appointed by the superintendence of Colonel E. W. Molfalan, a disting twest Point, and a practical engineer, added by an The course of study is that taught in the best college.

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Address the superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklis Fr. DUDLE, Sees the superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklis Fr. DUDLE, Sees the superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklis